



2006  
TEXAS LAND COMMISSIONER  
JERRY PATTERSON'S  
GREAT MILITARY MAP  
of  
TEXAS  
showing  
Significant Conflicts and Events  
BETWEEN  
1685 and 1916

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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Fall of the Alamo

Capture of Cynthia Ann Parker

The Buffalo Soldier

LaSalle Comes Ashore

First Military Flight

Fancho Villa Meets John J. Pershing

Santos Benavides

Battle of Medina

Battle of San Jacinto

Battle of Sabine Pass

Battle of Campeche

1685 1826  
EXPLORATION, CONQUEST, REBELLION

- I La Salle Expedition Landing** February 20, 1685  
While engaged in a mission of exploration, René Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, landed in Texas, believing France was still at war with Spain. His presence caused Spain to turn new attention to its frontier province and a colonization effort was quickly organized to deter the French threat.
- II Attack on Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá** March 18, 1758  
In the morning hours of March 18, 1758, Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá was attacked by 2000 warriors from various Indian tribes, including Comanche, Wichita, Texas, and Tonkawa. This outpost, established to pacify the frontier, was unable to defend itself, even with support from a nearby presidio. Seventeen Indians and eight Spaniards lost their lives. The destruction of Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá affirmed Comanche dominance over Central Texas, allowing Spanish territorial expansion.
- III Ortiz Parrillo Red River Campaign** October 1759  
Following the destruction of Mission Santa Cruz de San Sabá, Spanish officials launched a punitive military strike against the Indian tribes of North Texas. Led by Diego Ortiz Parrillo, the expedition culminated in October 1759 in an attack on a fortified Kiowa village near the present town of Spanish Fort. The Indians, represented by members of several tribes, were well armed and felled the French flag. After a short battle, Ortiz Parrillo was defeated, leaving his men in retreat.
- IV Battle of Medina** August 18, 1813  
In the bloodiest battle ever fought on Texas soil, a republican revolutionary army known as the Gutiérrez-Magez Expedition, was defeated by Spanish royalist troops commanded by General Joaquín de Arredondo. Over 1,200 of the revolutionaries were killed, ending the first republican movement in Texas.
- V Battle of Jones Creek** June 22, 1824  
Responding to Indian raids against Texas colonists, empresario Stephen F. Austin dispatched Captain J. J. Jones and a company of settlers to retaliate against nearby Kiowa and Comanche. Ultimately, the Indians were forced into retreat. Texas numbers are unknown, but casualties were taken on both sides. The Battle of Jones Creek was an opening volley in an escalating conflict between Anglo settlers and Texas' indigenous people.
- VI Fredonian Rebellion** December 21, 1826  
A revolt against the Mexican government fostered a movement to create a separate, independent country. A small faction, headed by Martin Dyer, Haden Edwards, and Benjamin Edwards, declared independence on December 21, 1826, at the "Old Stone Fort" in Nacogdoches. Support for the movement dwindled as government troops approached the town, and the insurgents fled to Louisiana.

1832 1836  
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

- I Battle of Velasco** June 26, 1832  
Domingo de Ugartechea, commander of the Mexican fleet at Velasco, refused passage for a ship on its way to provide support to Texan insurgents at Anahuac, leading to a skirmish in which Ugartechea was defeated. One estimate suggests seven Texans were killed and fourteen wounded. This battle reflected deteriorating relations between Texas and Mexico and helped precipitate the Texas Revolution.
- II Battle of Nacogdoches** August 2, 1832  
Soon after the disturbances at Anahuac, Col. José de Pacheco entered all citizens in Nacogdoches to turn in their weapons. On August 2, 1832, settlers resisted, and armed conflict erupted. Although fighting was fierce, it was a house-to-house, Texan force managed to defeat the Mexican troops with three men killed and five wounded, one of whom later died of his wounds. By contrast, Texans lost forty-seven men with at least forty more wounded.
- III Battle of Gonzales** October 2, 1835  
Attempting to retaliate a cannon provided to the citizens of Gonzales for defense, a troop of Mexican dragoons commanded by Francisco de Castañeda was attacked and defeated by a hastily organized Texan militia. Remembered as the "Lexington of Texas," this skirmish was the first battle of the Texas Revolution.
- IV Siege and Fall of the Alamo** March 6, 1836  
After a thirteen-day siege, the Mexican army commanded by General Antonio López de Santa Anna attacked the makeshift Texan garrison at the former Spanish Mission "San Antonio de Valero," commonly known as the "Alamo." Facing overwhelming odds, approximately 200 Texans stood their ground and fought, inflicting at least 600 casualties, according to some estimates. Ultimately, however, all Texan combatants were put to the sword.
- V Massacre at Goliad** March 27, 1836  
After their surrender to General Santa Anna at the Battle of Goliad, Col. James W. Fannin and his men were marched to Presidio La Bahía in Goliad. Despite a promise of clemency, General Antonio López de Santa Anna ordered the 342 prisoners killed on Palm Sunday.
- VI Battle of San Jacinto** April 21, 1836  
Under the rallying cry "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" the Texan army, commanded by General Sam Houston, defeated a portion of the Mexican army. The battle, under the command of General Antonio López de Santa Anna, in a fight lasting only eighteen minutes, Houston's army inflicted 630 Mexican casualties and took 730 prisoners, with only nine deaths on the Texan side. Santa Anna's capture brought about an end to hostilities and ensured Texas' independence.

1836 1846  
LONE STAR REPUBLIC

- I Attack on Fort Parker** May 19, 1836  
On May 19, 1836, a combined force of Comanche and Caddo Indians attacked the frontier stockade known as Fort Parker. Silas Parker, his father, and his brother Benjamin were killed. His daughter, Cynthia Ann Parker, was taken captive and lived with the Comanches for many years. She gave birth to a daughter, the tribe's greatest chief, Quanah Parker.
- II Gen. Adrian Woll Captures San Antonio** September 11, 1842  
After the Texas Revolution, Mexico persisted in its claim to its former territory. In an effort to retake Texas, General Adrian Woll captured San Antonio on September 11, 1842. Woll's invasion was ill-fated, and his army was defeated on September 19 by Texan troops at the Battle of Salado. With this defeat, the Mexican army was forced, once again, to abandon Texas.
- III Texans Capture Mier** December 23, 1842  
Under the command of William S. Fisher, a group of Texan irregulars who had previously invaded Mexico as a part of the failed "Alexander Somervell Expedition," captured the town of Mier on December 23, 1842. The Texans were unable to hold the villa and were eventually captured and taken to Mexico City. In an event known as the "Black Bean Episode," several Texan prisoners were randomly executed on orders from the central government in Mexico City.
- IV Archive War** January 1, 1843  
Following the invasion of Texas by Mexico in 1842, President Sam Houston ordered the capital changed from Austin to his namesake city of Houston. When agents arrived at the General Land Office to relocate the government archives, they met resistance from local Tarrantites. The local vigilante committee reclaimed the state documents and returned them to the city. Austin remained the capital of Texas.
- V Battle of Campeche** April 30, 1843  
In a sea battle lasting several days, the Republic of Texas Navy, commanded by Commodore Edwin Ward Moore, defeated a contingent of the Mexican Navy off the city of Campeche. Although Moore's ships, *Andin* and *Merwin*, were sailing vessels, the young commodore managed to best the opposing fleet, which included the steam ships *Guadalupe* and *Chalchicomula*, ensuring that Texas would remain the military master of the Gulf of Mexico. Samuel Taylor Civil later commemorated the fight by engraving the battle on several of his famous revolvers.

1861 1865  
WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

- I Battle of Carrizo** May 22, 1861  
As Carrizo, Confederate troops under the command of General Santos Benavides repelled a Union attack led by the rider Juan Cortina. Benavides' regiment forced Cortina's men to retreat into Mexico, inflicting eighteen casualties on the Union side. This fight ended the episode known as the Second Cortina War, preventing Juan Cortina from mounting additional assaults on Texas. For his efforts, Benavides was promoted to the rank of colonel, becoming the highest-ranking Hispanic in the Confederate military.
- II Battle of the Nueces** August 10, 1862  
On August 10, 1862, a group of pro-Union loyalists under the leadership of Major Fritz Tegenier was ambushed along the Nueces River by a band of Confederate irregulars commanded by U.S. Army Major. The Unionist force was primarily composed of German immigrants including future Land Commissioner Jacob Kueschler, attempting to make their way to Mexico to join the U.S. Army. Major's men devastated the inexperienced Germans, inflicting heavy casualties, although the precise number remains unknown.
- III Battle of Galveston** January 1, 1863  
On New Year's Day 1863, a Confederate force under the leadership of Major John Bonham, Major's men, in ending the Union occupation of the port city of Galveston. Major's men, under the leadership of Major, in combination with infantry, artillery and cavalry, took two days, the *Merwin* and the *Andin*, in combination with infantry, artillery and cavalry, to break the Union hold on the town. The converted river steamers used by Major's men were fortified with bales of cotton to repel Union fire, are today remembered as the Confederacy's "rotunda" warships.
- IV Battle of Sabine Pass** September 8, 1863  
Trying to gain a foothold on the Texas coast and divide the Confederacy, President Abraham Lincoln sent four U.S. Navy gunboats and a significant invasion force to Sabine Pass. Confederate Lt. Fort Griffin, under the command of Lt. Richard W. Dick, Dowling opened fire on the gunboats, inflicting heavy damage and taking 300 prisoners. The Union invasion was repulsed.
- V Battle of Palmito Ranch** May 13, 1865  
More than a month after the official end of the Civil War, Union and Confederate forces met for the last time at Palmito Ranch. Union Lt. Theodore H. Barrett, with 300 infantry approached Palmito Ranch to surprise a small contingent of Confederate troops. Receiving reinforcements and artillery support, the Confederate forces under the command of Col. John Salmon "Rip" Ford, repulsed the Union infantry, winning a decisive victory on May 13, 1865. The Confederate troops suffered only a few dozen wounded while the Union contingent lost 111 men.
- VI Shelby's Ride to Mexico** June 1865  
In late June 1865, Confederate Col. Joseph Shelby crossed the Rio Grande near Presidio Negro with approximately 1,000 members of his defiant command. It was the intention of Shelby and his men, to join the army of Mexican Emperor Maximilian to oppose the rebel forces of Benito Juárez. In a brief encounter, Shelby's men held the Confederacy flag in the waters of the Rio Grande, symbolizing the end of the Confederacy in Texas.

1874 1916  
ADVANCING FRONTIER

- I Second Battle of Adobe Walls** June 27, 1874  
On the morning of June 27, 1874, a small group of buffalo hunters was attacked by a party of approximately 700 Plains Indians. Led by Comanche Chief Quanah Parker, the Indians nearly overwhelmed the hunters in the initial assault. The accuracy of the hunters' aim, along with the expert marksmanship of Billie Deere, who shot a warrior off his horse over a distance of at least 1,200 yards, discouraged the warriors from further fighting.
- II Battle of Palo Duro Canyon** September 28, 1874  
Following a large herd of bison, a small group of buffalo hunters was attacked by a party of approximately 700 Plains Indians. Led by Comanche Chief Quanah Parker, the Indians nearly overwhelmed the hunters in the initial assault. The accuracy of the hunters' aim, along with the expert marksmanship of Billie Deere, who shot a warrior off his horse over a distance of at least 1,200 yards, discouraged the warriors from further fighting.
- III Law and Order in the West** Fort Concho 1867-1869  
Called "one of the most beautiful and best ordered posts on the Texas border," Fort Concho was established to bring order to the wilds of the American West. Commanded by such famous officers as William R. Shafter, Samuel S. Mackenzie, Benjamin H. Grierson, John P. Hatch, and Wesley Merritt, Fort Concho is best known as the headquarters of the legendary "South United States Cavalry," the 7th Cavalry, which was reorganized as the "Buffalo Soldiers."
- IV First Military Airplane Flight** March 2, 1890  
Lt. Benjamin Thomas brought the first military airplane to Fort Sam Houston on February 18, 1890. With little formal training as a pilot, on March 2, 1890, Lt. Thomas started the engine of "Army Airplane One," taking off from the parade ground at Fort Sam Houston. He made several passes over the field, making the first flight by a military pilot in a government-owned airplane.
- V Glenn Springs Raid** May 5, 1896  
In March 1896, federal troops under the command of Major John J. Pershing were dispatched to defend the U.S. border against raids by the army of Mexican revolutionary Francisco "Pancho" Villa. On May 5, 1896, Pershing's 1st Cavalry attacked the village of Glenn Springs and Bogalusa. Three U.S. soldiers were killed. Continued raids by Villa along the Texas-Mexico border eventually prompted President Woodrow Wilson to commit over 100,000 troops to the region.

This map is in honor of Texas veterans, past and present, whose courage and sacrifice will never be forgotten.

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